

Chinese Grammar Worksheet: China's National Day - Festive Vocabulary

Lesson Date: 2025-10-01

Total Phrases: 10

Grammar Explanation

This lesson focuses on **China's National Day - Festive Vocabulary**, which is a fundamental pattern in Chinese grammar.

The basic sentence structure in Chinese follows the pattern: **Subject + Verb + Object/Complement**

Key characteristics:

- Chinese verbs don't conjugate based on tense like in Spanish or English
- Time reference is often indicated by context or time expressions
- Particles and auxiliary words provide grammatical information
- Word order is crucial for meaning

The phrases in this lesson demonstrate common usage patterns and practical applications of this grammatical structure in everyday conversation.

Model Sentences

1. 今天是国庆节。 **jīntiān shì guóqìng jié**. Today is China's National Day.
2. 我们放假了。 **wǒmen fàngjià le**. We have a holiday.
3. 国庆节很热闹。 **guóqìng jié hěn rènao**. National Day is very lively.
4. 我去看烟花。 **wǒ qù kàn yānhuā**. I'm going to watch fireworks.
5. 北京到处都是人。 **běijīng dào chù dōu shì rén**. Beijing is crowded everywhere.

Part 1: Translate into Chinese

Translate the following into Chinese. Include both characters and pinyin.

1. Today is China's National Day. →
2. National Day is very lively. →
3. Beijing is crowded everywhere. →

4. Everyone is very happy. →

5. National Day has an eight-day holiday. →

❖ Part 2: Fill in the blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct characters. Write both characters and pinyin.

1. 今天是__庆节。 jīntiān shì guóqìng jié. (incomplete)
 2. 我们放__了。 wǒmen fàngjià le. (incomplete)
 3. 国庆节__热闹。 guóqìng jié hěn rènao. (incomplete)
 4. 我去看__花。 wǒ qù kàn yānhuā. (incomplete)
 5. 北京到处__是人。 běijīng dào chù dōu shì rén. (incomplete)
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🎵 Part 3: Reorder the Words

Rearrange the words to form a correct sentence. Then write the sentence with both characters and pinyin.

1. 今天是国庆节 → (characters) → (pinyin)
 2. 我们放假了 → (characters) → (pinyin)
 3. 国庆节很热闹 → (characters) → (pinyin)
 4. 我去看烟花 → (characters) → (pinyin)
 5. 北京到处都是人 → (characters) → (pinyin)
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□ Part 4: Transform the Sentences

Transform the sentences as indicated. Include both characters and pinyin.

1. 今天是国庆节。 → (Change to negative) jīntiān shì guóqìng jié.
 2. 我们放假了。 → (Change to question) wǒmen fàngjià le.
 3. 国庆节很热闹。 → (Change to past tense (add 了)) guóqìng jié hěn rènao.
 4. 我去看烟花。 → (Make it more polite (add 吧 or 请)) wǒ qù kàn yānhuā.
 5. 北京到处都是人。 → (Add a time expression) běijīng dào chù dōu shì rén.
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🗣️ □ Part 5: Speaking Practice (口语练习)

Read each sentence aloud. Then create a similar sentence by changing one key word.

1. 今天是国庆节。 **jīntiān shì guóqìng jié.** → Practice changing: 今天是国庆节
2. 我们放假了。 **wǒmen fàngjià le.** → Practice changing: 我们放假了
3. 国庆节很热闹。 **guóqìng jié hěn rènao.** → Practice changing: 国庆节很热闹
4. 我去看烟花。 **wǒ qù kàn yānhuā.** → Practice changing: 我去看烟花
5. 北京到处都是人。 **běijīng dào chù dōu shì rén.** → Practice changing: 北京到处都是人

Summary Table

Chinese	Pinyin	Meaning
今天是国庆节。	jīntiān shì guóqìng jié.	Today is China's National Day.
我们放假了。	wǒmen fàngjià le.	We have a holiday.
国庆节很热闹。	guóqìng jié hěn rènao.	National Day is very lively.
我去看烟花。	wǒ qù kàn yānhuā.	I'm going to watch fireworks.
北京到处都是人。	běijīng dào chù dōu shì rén.	Beijing is crowded everywhere.
我跟家人一起庆祝。	wǒ gēn jiārén yīqǐ qìngzhù.	I celebrate with my family.
大家都很开心。	dàjiā dōu hěn kāixīn.	Everyone is very happy.
我们看升旗仪式。	wǒmen kàn shēngqí yíshì.	We watch the flag-raising ceremony.
国庆节有八天假期。	guóqìng jié yǒu bā tiān jiàqī.	National Day has an eight-day holiday.
祝你国庆节快乐！	zhù nǐ guóqìng jié kuàilè!	Happy National Day!

Important: Practice pronunciation with audio files. Every sentence includes both Chinese characters and pinyin for accurate learning.